WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1825. [NO. 245.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By Philo White.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NATIONAL ROAD.

Lexington, N. C. Jan. 15th, 1825.

Pursuant to public notice given on Thursday the 13th instant, a general meeting of the citizens of the town took place at the house of Benj. D. Rounsaville, to take into consideration the most expedient and eligible mode of endeavors to obtain the laying out of the Great National Road, from Washington City to New Orleans, through this section of the country. Jesse Hargrave, Esq. being called to the chair, and B. D. Rounsaville appointed Secretary, the Chairman having called the meeting to order, they unanimously took up the subject of the National Road, from Washington City to New-Orleans, passing this way, and after deliberations, agreed to address a memorial to the President of the U. S. on the subject of said road. Whereupon James R. Dodge, William R. Holt, and Benjamin D. Rounsaville, Esqr's. were appointed a committee to draft the same. The meeting then adjourned until 12 o'clock Saturday next, to assemble again at the Court-House.

At an adjourned meeting January 22, 1825, of the citizens of Lexington and Davidson county, assembled at the Court-House, the Chairman and Secretary of the former meeting appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Dodge, from the Committee appointed to draw a memorial, to be addressed to the President of the U. S. praying that a survey of the Road from Fredericksburg through this place to Salisbury and thence to New-Orleans, submitted the same for consideration, which on being read was agreed to and adopted.

The memorial is in these words, to wit:

To his Excellency, James Monroe, President of the United States.

The question of the National Road from Washington City to New-Orleans, being one of the deepest interest to the Southern States, the inhabitants of the town of Lexington and county of Davidson, in North Carolina, beg leave respectfully to present their view of the subject to your Excellency. If they have understood the matter before Congress, the road is intended as much to benefit the country at large, by affording the most direct, secure and necessary communication between the remote sections of the United States, as for the expeditious transmission of the mail. They would suggest that this section of country to the east of the mountains is entirely destitute of navigation; and from the situation of the roads, owing to the limited means of the various overseers, communication by land is difficult.—They are entirely destitute of the facilities afforded by the Ohio and Atlantic. The route by which the mail is at present transported, they are apprised of by the report of the Postmaster General. They also perceive by that report that the route by Salisbury, Greenville and Athens, will vary but little from a direct line. They also perceive that the post route formerly established through this country by Fort Hawkins in Georgia, was abandoned. But they would state that its abandonment should not effect the present question. That contract was by individuals who had to contend with every obstacle thrown in their way by the face of the country and the various nations of Indians. They had to depend upon others for the situation of the roads they travelled and the passage of the streams they reached. But if your memorialists rightly understand the contemplated law, it is to render communication easy where it was formerly difficult. To throw bridges and establish ferries over streams, which would have presented formidable barriers to former contractors; and to choose the most favorable ground without reference to former roads. But if the intention of Congress is to make a road the least expensive, and the least difficult, without reference to the situation of the country and its inhabitants, they would respectfully suggest, that this section would be as little liable to the charge of expense as any. The road through here would in a great measure avoid the mountains. The soil is calculated for turnpiking; the country as free from hills as any; and affording timber in the greatest abundance, calculated for any use.

Your memorialists confidently hope that when your excellency shall take into consideration the above facts; the route being direct; the advantages of soil, timber, and the evenness of the country: and, also, that the impediments of streams exist on every route. At the same time suggesting to your excellency, the situation of this section, destitute of navigation which gives so many advantages to their eastern and western brethren: and that this road will in some degree be an equivalent for the loss they sustain by nature, that your excellency will order a survey and report as to this route.

Whereupon it was *Resolved*, that a copy of the foregoing memorial and proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted to the Hon. John Long, our Representative in Congress, requesting him to hand the same to the President of the United States.

Resolved, 2ndly, that a copy of said memorial and proceedings, be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Long, and each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JESSE HARGRAVE, *Chairman.*
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *Secretary.*

United States' Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 24.—Mr. Barton presented the petition of the inhabitants of Boone county, in the state of Missouri praying that military posts, and other regulations, may be established for the encouragement and protection of the trade between that State and the Internal Provinces of Mexico.

The bill, from the House of Representatives, "authorizing a subscription to the stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company," was received, read, and referred.

The bill, from the House of Representatives, "for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," was received, read, and referred.

Jan. 25.—Mr. Benton presented the petition of the inhabitants of Howard county, in Missouri, praying some protection for the inland trade between the State of Missouri and the internal Provinces of Mexico. Laid on the table.

The bills from the House, "for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," and "authorizing the subscription of stock to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company," were read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Jan. 26—The Senate resumed the consideration of the following bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New-Mexico:

And after a lengthy discussion, the question was taken, "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" And it was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 30, Nays 12.

Jan. 27.—Mr. Williams submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the amount which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to appropriate, to render the Post Road passing through the Indian country, between Columbus and Jackson, in the state of Mississippi, fit for the transportation of the mail from the City of Washington to Natches and New Orleans, in covered carriages or stages.

The bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out between the Western Frontier of Missouri and the Internal Provinces of Mexico, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Kelly, according to notice, asked and obtained leave, and introduced, a bill for the relief of purchasers of Public Lands, prior to the 1st of July, 1820; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Jan. 31.—The President of the Senate communicated four reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, and three from the War Department; which were referred to different committees.

The Senate was engaged the remainder of the day, in the discussion of the bill for the suppression of piracy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 24.—The Committee on Public Buildings, made a report that $96,320 93 has been expended during last year on the centre building of the Capitol, and that the sums appropriated for these purposes had been expended on the Supreme Court room, Capitol Square, and the foot-way by the public grounds; also, that the south portico of the President's house has been finished, and the advance made in the Capitol has enabled the Commissioner to dispense with the services of one superintendent and several overseers. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Military Affars, reported a bill providing for the gradual increase of the corps of Engineers, and for equalizing the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Professors of the Military Academy at West Point, and for other purposes; which was read twice, committed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Livingston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Canals and Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation sufficient to enable the President to send four of the Cadets, graduated at the military academy, to Great Britain, for the purpose of examining the improvements made in that kingdom, in the roads, rail-ways, canals, and other branches of civil-engineering.

The resolution was rejected.

Jan. 25.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of the Treasury, transmitting an account of the dividends on the public stock since the establishment of the present Government, which remain unclaimed.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill further to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

[After a long [illegible] animated debate, on this bill, the house adjourned.]

Jan. 26.—The House then took up the Bill more effectually to punish crimes committed against the United States.

The question being on the engrossment of the bill, considerable discussion took place thereon; when the bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Friday.

Jan. 27.—On motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the time now allowed by law for issuing and locating Military Land Warrants.

The House passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, and took up the bill "to regulate the Post Office Department."

On several of the sections of this lengthy bill, considerable debate arose, in which many members, besides the Chairman of the Post Office Committee. (Mr. J. T. Johnson,) took part. Several attempts were made, *without success*, to introduce amendments. One of these, which proposed to strike out that part of the bill which gives jurisdiction to the State Court to try criminals who shall rob the mail, &c gave rise to an interesting discussion.

Jan. 28—On motion of Mr. Conner, of N. C. it was

Resolved, that the select committee appointed on the President's message, of the 17th March, 1824, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of carrying into effect the resolution of Congress, passed September 20th, 1781, instructing the Governor and Council of North-Carolina to erect a monument to the memory of Brigadier General Davidson.

On motion of Mr. Gatlin, of N. C. it was

Resolved, that the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aiding the State of North Carolina in improving the navigation of Albemarle Sound, by re-opening Roanoke inlet.

An engrossed bill making further provision for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill regulating the Post Office Department.

The bill, with the amendments yesterday made in committee of the whole, were read.

Mr. Long, of N. C. objected to concurring in that amendment of the bill which extends the period during which members of Congress are authorized to frank letters and documents from thirty to sixty days; and supported the motion by a short speech. The question on concurrence was taken and decided in the affirmative—ayes 95, noes 54. So the amendment extending the privilege to sixty days was retained in the bill.

Another amendment proposed to exempt, from the prohibition of an union of the station of Postmaster and Contractor, all contracts in existence previous to the passage of this act.

Mr. Cocke opposed this amendment, and Mr. J. T. Johnson supported it; when the amendment was agreed to.

Among the existing provisions of the bill is one, for limiting the papers to be received in exchange by printers, to the number of *fifty*.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. moved to strike out this section, and substitute another, which went in effect to restore the law as it now stands, which allows each printer to exchange one paper with every other printer of a newspaper in the United States, free of postage. Mr. S. supported the amendment by a few observations of the unfavorable effect which such a restriction as was proposed would have upon the editors of papers in the country, who are all in the habit of drawing much of the matter in their papers from the great Atlantic cities, and such other large towns as are the foci of political and other intelligence, and who, from the limited circulation of their papers, cannot afford to pay postage, &c.

Mr. J. T. Johnson (the Chairman of the Post Office committe) having intimated that he should not object to the amendment—

The question was taken thereupon, and it was agreed to.

So the limitation was expunged from the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Jan. 31.—On motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to land lying in the state of Georgia, by the purchases from those Creek and Cherokee Indians who reside within the limits of the said state.

An engrossed bill to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the territory of Michigan, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The engrossed bill to reduce into one the several acts regulating the Post Office Department, reported by the committee of which Mr. J. T. Johnson is Chairman, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Agricultural Notice.

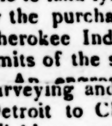
THE officers, members, and friends of the agricultural society of Cabarrus county, are requested to attend a meeting of the society, in the court-house in Concord, on the last Saturday in February next.

It is hoped that those who feel themselves interested in the welfare and honor of their country, will not suffer such an institution as this has promised to become, to fall to nought.

It is confidently expected, that a general meeting, not only of the members, but of all those who wish to become so, will take place on that day. J. L. BEARD, *Recording Sec'y.*

Jan'y 31, 1825. 2t45.

For Sale,



THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court-House; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its capacious, well framed, two storied stables; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure frame smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford to one wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves.

Also, about 40 acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are inclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises upon accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.

JAMES COWAN.

Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824. '42

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1	Prize of 500 dollars	(a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do. $300	(Family Coach)	is	300
1	do. $250	(Gig)	is	250
1	do. $180	(do.)	is	180
1	do. $130	(do.)	is	130
2	do. $100	(Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2	do. $80	(Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do. $20	(Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do. $14	(a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do. $12	(Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do. $10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do. $8	(Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do. $6	(6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do. $5	(Hats)	is	50
1	do. $4	(Candlestand)	is	4
1	do. $3	(do.)	is	3
20	do. $3	(do.)	is	60
300	do. $2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431	do. $1	Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

The fine, young, thorough bred Horse

AERONAUT,

DECIDEDLY the finest looking horse of his age, ever produced in the western part of the state, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan county, ten miles north east from Salisbury, and seven south-west from Lexington, at fifteen dollars the season; ten dollars, cash, the single leap; and special contracts will be made for insurance, suited to particular cases and circumstances. The season will commence on the 15th of February and continue until the 1st of August. He will be found constantly at his station [illegible] when taken to be shown at [illegible] places, and especially during the terms of the Superior and [illegible] at Salisbury and Lexington, at which places he will stand several days each term, if convenient, for the accommodation of gentlemen who have not seen him.

*Description.....*Aeronaut is a beautiful mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, a star and blaze in his face, four years old next spring, nearly sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, uniting in a high degree, the size, elegance and grandeur of his sire, the imported horse Eagle; with the great substance, symmetry and compactness of his grand-sire, the imported horse Dion. The great strength and weight of body which he will acquire at full age, will entitle him to stand higher as a horse of power, than any imported horse that ever stood in the county, except the imported horse Clown, and to him in that respect he will be at least equal.

He had a few mares last season, from which it appears that he promises fair to attain the reputation of a sure foalgetter; and from his youth, the excellence of his constitution, the fine size, figure and performances of the stock from which he descended, he cannot well fail to produce as fine colts as any horse in America.

*PEDIGREE.......*Aeronaut was got by the imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; gran-dam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomede, out of a Medley mare, uniting the blood of the imported horses Medley, Fearnought and Janus, and the thorough bred horse Celer, from which it appears that he must be very nearly, if not entirely, thorough bred, and descended from an ancestry, the most renowned of any horses that have ever appeared in England or America, as will be seen by the following statement:

Eagle was considered the finest and fleetest horse in England, since the days of Childers, and his winnings amounted to ninety-three thousand dollars; he was got by Volunteer; Volunteer by Eclipse, Eclipse by Marsque and Marsque by the Devonshire or Flying Childers, the fleetest horse ever known in England. Eagle's dam was got by Highflyer, a horse little, if any, inferior to the above celebrated Eclipse, generally admitted to be the best horse that ever was in England, or perhaps in the world, as appears by the statement made in his recommendation and pedigree now in my possession; his gran-dam by Enquirer, &c. Dion was got by Spadille, one of the best sons of the same celebrated Highflyer; his dam by the Pacolet, &c. He was famed for his great speed and bottom, having run with such unusual honesty as to win four mile heats twice in one week; he was the sire of Gallatin, Don Quixotte, and many other capital racers, all of which united with the blood of the above famous horses in America, viz: Diomede, Medley, Janus, Fearnought and Celer, constitute a pedigree inferior to few, if any, horses ever bred in America.

All reasonable measures will be directed to prevent unfortunate accidents, but no responsibility will be admitted for any that may occur.

ROBERT MOORE.

January 20, 1825. 4t45

Good Shoes and Boots

CAN be had at my shop in Salisbury, low for *cash.* HENRY SMITH.

January 29, 1825 3weeks

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

THE INDIANS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult. the following message was received from the President of the U. States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

Being deeply impressed with the opinion, that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several States and Territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes, the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude, to the object. For the removal of the tribes within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions. In the fulfilment of this compact, I have thought that the United States should act with a generous spirit, that they should omit nothing which should comport with a liberal construction of the instrument, and likewise be in accordance with the just rights of those tribes. From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am satisfied that, in the discharge of these important duties, in regard to both parties alluded to, the United States will have to encounter no conflicting interests with either. On the contrary, that the removal of the tribes from the territory which they now inhabit, to that which was designated in the message at the commencement of the session, which would accomplish the object for Georgia, under a well digested plan for their government and civilization, which should be agreeable to themselves, would not only shield them from impending ruin, but promote their welfare and happiness. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that, in their present state, it is impossible to incorporate them, in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. It has also demonstrated, with equal certainty, that, without a timely an[illegible]tion of, and provision against, the dangers to which they are exposed, under [illegible] if not impossible to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable.

The great object to be accomplished is, the removal of those tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves, and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land, to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there, a system of internal government which shall protect their property from invasion, and, by the regular progress of improvement and civilization prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from the one to the other state.

I transmit, herewith, a report from the Secretary of War, which presents the best estimate which can be formed, from the documents in that Department, of the number of Indians within our States and Territories, and of the amount of lands held by the several tribes within each; of the state of the country lying northward and westward thereof within our acknowledged boundaries; of the parts to which the Indian title has already been extinguished; and of the conditions on which other parts, in an amount, which may be adequate to the object contemplated, may be obtained. By this report, it appears that the Indian title has already been extinguished to extensive tracts in that quarter, and that other portions may be acquired, to the extent desired, on very moderate conditions. Satisfied I also am, that the removal proposed is not only practicable but that the advantages attending it to the Indians may be made so apparent to them, that all the tribes, even those most opposed, may be induced to accede to it at no very distant day.

The digest of such a Government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated; to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property; to teach them, by regular instructions, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful consideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated. It is not doubted that this arrangement will present considerations of sufficient force to surmount all their prejudices in favor of the soil of their nativity, however strong they may be. Their elders have sufficient intelligence to discern the certain progress of events in the present train, and sufficient virtue, by yielding to momentary sacrifices, to protect their families and prosterity from inevitable destruction. They will also perceive, that they may thus attain an elevation to which, as communities, they could not otherwise aspire.

To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effect be felt throughout the whole extent of our territory, to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended.

With a view to this important object, I recommend it to Congress to adopt, by solemn declaration, certain fundamental principles, in accord with those above suggested, as the basis of such arrangements as may be entered into with the several tribes, to the strict observance of which, the faith of the nation shall be pledged. I recommend it also to Congress to provide by law for the appointment of a suitable number of commissioners, who shall, under the directions of the President, be authorized to visit and explain to the several tribes, the objects of the Government, and to make with them, according to their instructions, such arrangements as shall be best calculated to carry those objects into effect.

A negotiation is now depending with the Creek nation, for the cession of lands held by it, within the limits of Georgia, and with a reasonable prospect of success. It is presumed, however, that the result will not be known during the present session of Congress. To give effect to this negotiation, and to the negotiations which it is proposed to hold with all the other tribes within the limits of the several states and territories, on the principles and for the purposes stated, it is recommended that an adequate appropriation be now made by Congress.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 27th January, 1825.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 13.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and the question being on filling the blank for the appropriation with 150,000 dollars—

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, rose, and said that he wished clearly to understand what would be the effect of the provisions of the bill, and for that purpose he had risen to inquire what was the present condition of this fund of 2 per cent. of the sales of the public lands? If he had been correctly informed, the proceeds of that fund were all exhausted on the Cumberland road, and the money now to be appropriated was to be advanced on a fund which would not yield any returns, perhaps, in fifty years, perhaps never. He wished to meet the question fairly; and, if the money was to be given out of the Treasury for the object proposed, he wished at once to know it, that the House might not put on the statute book an act in a deceptive form, purporting that the money granted is to be returned, when no such thing is expected. As the matter now stood, he should vote against the bill; but he wished for further information, and hoped that some of the gentlemen who had the charge of the bill would favor him by stating the true situation of the fund.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, observed, that, as it was his purpose to oppose the bill, he might as well take this time as any other to present his objections to it. He felt assured that he should not be so far misunderstood as to have it supposed by any gentleman on that floor that he was otherwise than friendly disposed toward the system of internal improvement on which the House and the nation had last year entered, and he was equally certain that his friends from the West would not suspect him of being hostile to their interest; for, if any part of the whole Western country might be said to be closely connected in interest with the state he represented, it was that in which the contemplated object was proposed to be carried into effect. But, he did not think the course proposed was the best to be at present pursued The great system of Internal Improvements ought not thus to be commenced in detail. What had last session been done as a commencement of the system had been done on a scale, and, in a manner, worthy of the nation. The first step in such a plan was to have a full survey of the whole field of operation, and then to consider what parts of the general system required the first attention.

The observations which had so repeatedy been made by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Beecher) as to the comparative expenditures on the east and on the west side of the Alleghanies, were calculated to shew that the commencement of the plan, in the manner now proposed, or in any manner similar to it, had a direct tendency to arouse sectional feelings and awaken local jealousies. If, indeed, as had been contended by the gentleman, the government is bound by contract to make this road, why, then, it must be made; but, if not, and if this measure stood on the same ground of its own independent merits as any other object of internal improvement, then it was proper to pause and consider whether the course proposed was the wisest and the best. It was his own opinion that the government is not bound by any contract to go on with the Cumberland road. The first act on this subject was that in 1802, when 2 per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was reserved for the purpose of making a road from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the navigable waters of the Ohio. The great object of this reservation was, that a chain of communication might be opened and secured between the states on the Atlantic and the states on the Western waters. This leading object of the original contract was to be taken as a guide in the interpretation of all the subsequent contracts which were entered into the same general subject. None of those contracts except the first, stated where the stipulated road was to run *from*. One said it was to run *to* Indiana; another, that it was to run *to* Illinois, &c.; but, for aught in those compacts, it might start from Detroit, or from Boston, or from Charleston, or any other point in the Union. The great object was to secure a line of connexion between the Atlantic and Western states, and this must constantly be kept in view in interpreting the terms *to* and *from*, as they occur in those contracts. This construction presents an object which was worthy of the legislature of our government. It was well known that the three great Western states were already sufficiently bound to each other by their relative situation, their interests were all closely allied, and they needed nothing to draw the bands closer, or render them stronger. But it was not so with respect to them and the Atlantic states. Between them was interposed a barrier of mountains, the natural effect of which was to separate their interests, and alienate their attachment from each other. Congress wished, so far as possible, to do away this barrier, and consolidate the interests of the Eastern and Western parts of the Union, by establishing a chain of direct and easy intercourse between them. Another reason in favor of this construction was the uniform course of this legislation which had been pursued on this subject. The original contract with the state of Ohio was made in 1802. In 1806, the appropriation was made for the Cumberland road; and every subsequent act from 1806 to 1809, had had the same uniform design and tendency, viz. to connect the Eastern and the Western states. The last pledge of the 2 per cent. fund was made in 1819; those prior had been only of so much of the fund as arose from lands in Ohio: then followed the pledge of the 2 per cents. from Ohio and Indiana; then of those of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He presumed the latter was made with the consent of Illinois.

As to the application of this fund to the Cumberland Road, it would be found that, in December, 1823, the total amount of the two per cent. fund was $259,000. The sum appropriated for making the Cumberland Road was about $1,600,000—which would leave a balance of the appropriation over and above the amount of the 2 per cents., of $1,407,000, to be made up out of that fund. From this statement it must be plain to every body that that fund would never replace what had been expended already.

He did not see that the claim of Ohio for money for a road, was to be placed before that of the other States. Congress was not yet prepared to enter on the detail of this system of internal improvement. If in carrying that system into effect, Congress wished to do justice to the whole country, the first measure must be a general survey. If, when that was done, it should be the opinion of Congress that the point now proposed was the proper one at which to commence the system, he should cheerfully consent to it. He had risen now chiefly to shew that Congress had a right to do what they had done in pledging the two per cent. fund for the Cumberland road.

General Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 29.—By the Tally-Ho, from London, and the packet ship John Wells, from Liverpool, we have received intelligence to the 3d January.

The cotton market was rather improving.

The effects of the late tremendous hurricane have been felt on the continent, in almost every seaport, particularly in the North Sea. St. Petersburgh was recovering from the shock, but had sustained a serious loss in lives and property. The Greeks continued successful—the troops under the Turkish commanders were preparing for a retreat. The Grand Seignor, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, determined to send him a firman, inviting him to have his head taken off; but no messenger could be found willing to carry the despatches, the Pacha having resisted similar orders previously.

Spain continued in a frightful condition. The removal of the French troops had created the greatest excitement. The troops destined for South America, in Barcelona, were becoming restless, and demanding an advance of wages, which the government could not satisfy. The country was in a complete state of anarchy and confusion.

King Charles of France has rendered himself very popular by his unceremonious visits to the Lyceums and Academies of Arts and Sciences, and by a courteous and friendly address to the people, among whom he is received with flattering attention. The French ministry continue much as it was, under the late king, but more liberally disposed.

France has an eye on the movements of Austria, which country is drawing a strong cordon towards the frontiers of Greece. In spite of the vigilance of England and France, it is plain that Russia and Austria have an understanding as to the future disposition of Greece, her final independence being no longer a matter of doubt and opinion. The Divan are at a stand to devise ways and means for a new campaign—their resources are nearly exhausted, and the Jannisaries are becoming troublesome.

Extract of a letter received in London, dated

MADRID, DEC. 7.—In my last, I mentioned the American minister having sent off his Secretary, at a short notice, with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The king, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several independent Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree revoking the cession of the Floridas.

A meeting was held in London on the 17th Dec. to raise a fund for the Spanish and Italian refugees in and about London, and £1,100 subscribed.

MADRID NOV. 30.—The King has ordered that suspected persons shall not be permitted to reside near the sea-coast. The French are not allowed to concern themselves with any thing that may occur without the walls of the fortresses they occupy.

The city of Sheraz, in Persia, was destroyed by an earthquake, June 20, and, it is said, scarcely 500 persons escaped. Shocks were felt at Aleppo.

In the north western part of Spain, the state of things was distressing in the extreme, on account of the civil dissensions.

A gentleman who left Madrid on the 18th Dec. states, that petitions had been presented to the king from 40 principal towns, praying for the re-establishment of the inquisition; and also that the king has plainly declared that he will *never* recognize the laws of the Cortes.

While almost every part of Europe is suffering from the overflowing of rivers, that great source of fertility in Egypt—the Nile, is said to have failed this season in diffusing its waters to the usual extent; the consequence of which will, it is feared, be a deficient crop of grain. We derive this information from a letter, of which the following is an extract, received by an eminent mercantile house:

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 14.—The Pacha has prohibited the exportation of all sorts of grain, owing to the Nile not having overflowed its banks as usual; consequently the crop will be bad. This circumstance may have some effect on the article, especially as the demand is great in the Archipelago and the Morea.

LONDON DEC. 21.—Yesterday there was a brisk and extensive demand for cotton, nearly 1500 bags were sold at high prices. This morning the request does not appear so general or extensive.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 18.—The arrivals of cotton have been very limited, and the demand has continued very good throughout the whole of the week; and prices have been gradually improving. Sea Islands have advanced 2d and 3d per lb. other American descriptions 1-4d.—About 4000 bags of American have been taken on speculation. The sales amount to 24,800 bags.

Salisbury, February 15, 1825.

THE PRESIDENCY.

For some time past, rumours have been afloat, that the friends of Mr. Clay in Congress were making overtures to those of Mr. Adams, with the view of throwing the weight of the former into the scale of the latter, for the purpose of defeating the election of Gen. Jackson. Such facts have now been developed as sustain, in part, these rumours. It is known that Mr. Clay will exert his influence, as far as it may go, to elect Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. But the question arises, Can he so far control the representation from any one state that is not predisposed in favor of Mr. Adams, as to influence it to vote for that gentleman? We yet believe not. It is said Clay has the promise of being made Secretary of State, provided that, through his influence, Mr. Adams is elected President. But we cannot believe, without further evidence, that Mr. Adams is so devoid of political integrity, as to seek to elevate himself to the chief magistracy by a corrupt bargaining of the high offices of his country. We await, with anxiety, the result of the balloting in the House of Representatives, which took place last Wednesday, the 9th inst.

The office of the *Raleigh Star*, was entered through a back window, on Sunday night the 30th ult. and a desk broken open—but *no money* having been found, (and the foolish robbers might have known, without an examination, that MONEY never finds its way into a *printing office*) the fellows left the "Star" office, and paid their compliments to that of our friend Jo. Gales—there, it seems, they were more lucky; for they robbed our brother of the type of about *twenty-five dollars!!* Money appeared to be the only object of these rogues, for they molested nothing else in either of the offices, except making prize of the ware-room *key* of the Star office. What put it into the heads of these fellows to expect to find *money* in a printing office, we cannot divine.

Dr. R. B. Vance, representative in Congress from the Morganton district in this state, is said, in a northern paper, to have drawn a prize of $5000, in the Union Canal Lottery of Philadelphia. We are pleased to see that fortune is beginning to smile upon the sons of North-Carolina: she has long cast her frowns on us; but we hope this *pecuniary* favor is a presage of better times in the *political* condition of the state.

NATIVE GOLD.

Within a few weeks past, considerable quantities of *gold* have been found on the land of Mathias Barringer, in Cabarrus county, 17 miles south-east of this place. Mr. Barringer was digging for gold on the banks of a branch, when he struck a vein of the precious metal, running into a hill; in pursuing it a short distance, it became very rich. It was about 7 feet long, and about 4 inches wide; and, in that space, yielded 140 or 150 weight of ore, which, when purified, will probably make 5 or 6000 dollars worth of gold.

This gold differs considerably in its character from what has heretofore been found, either in Cabarrus or Montgomery. It is found in veins of quarts, running through slate-rock; while the other is found in loose sand and gravel, in, perhaps, an alluvial soil.

Mr. Barringer's gold appears to be combined with an ore, and appears to be less pure; while the specimens heretofore found, contain nothing but the pure metal, or, at most, but little dross. When smelted, its colour is somewhat different from the metal found at Mr. Parker's, resembling more the yellow of brass. The lucky discovery of the vein above-mentioned, by Mr. Barringer, spread through the country like wild-fire; the consequence was, that the banks of his brooks were soon ornamented with men, women and children—adventurous spirits, come to *dig* up their fortunes out of the sand and rocks, armed with mattocks, spades, buckets, frying-pans, and other implements necessary to *dig* and *wash* gold. Neither rain, snow, nor severe cold, could daunt their ardour, so long as they could, now and then, find a particle to cheer them on. But we understand the business is becoming rather dull, and, of course, the ardour of the diggers is considerably abated. They are retiring home, to await a new stimulus,—when the mattocks and frying-pans will again be shouldered, and arrayed on the banks of "Long Creek," or "Currel-tail branch."

MR. CLAY.

In the National Journal, of the 1st inst. we find the following "Card." We have witnessed the coarse abuse of Mr. Clay, which has, of late, appeared in many of the papers; but we think the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives has adopted rather an undignified method of evincing his "ineffable contempt" of the editors of those "vile papers" that have slandered him. We should suppose it would better become a man in the high and honorable station which Mr. Clay occupies, to pass by, with "silent contempt," the many calumnies that always have been, and always will be, lavished upon the competitors for almost every "office of profit and emolument."

A CARD.

I have seen, without any emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by

scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th instant. In that number is inserted a letter purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant, by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor.

H. CLAY.

January 31, 1825.

The following is the letter from a member of Congress, of the Pennsylvania delegation, to the editor of the Philadelphia "Columbian Observer," alluded to in Mr. Clay's "Card."

Washington, January 25.

Dear Sir: I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the republican ranks. Would you believe that men, professing *democracy*, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the root of the tree of liberty. Yet, strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction, would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the famous *Burr Conspiracy* of 1801. For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted, that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those that pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of secretary of state, for his aid to elect Adams; and the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if they would offer the same place, the friends of Clay would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by any of the members of the states who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion, when I first heard of this transaction, that men, professing any honorable principle, could not, or would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited. The nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that congress would respond to the will of the nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, C. is to be appointed secretary of state. I have no fears on my mind—I am decidedly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of liberty.

A new tragedy, in five acts, by the title of ALASCO, from the pen of A. Shee, has just been brought on the stage in this country. A conspiracy among the Poles to regain their liberty, forms the ground work of this tragedy—the hero of which is ALASCO, a young Polish Nobleman. The Lord Chamberlain of England has interdicted its appearance on the British stage, in consequence of its containing too much of the spirit of liberty. Such sentiments and language as the following do not suit the taste of King George and the Holy Alliance.

"*'Tis not rebellion to resist oppression,*
'Tis virtue to avenge our country's wrongs,
And self defence to strike at its usurper"
Had fear or feeling swayed against redress
Of public wrong, man never had been free;
The throne of tyrants had been fix'd as fate,
And slavery seal'd the universal doom."

The following nervous lines are a part of the author's description in the mouth of his hero of a *sham* patriot—

"A fellow restless—crafty—full of wiles;
Beneath whose slimy surface you may trace
An under current gliding—deep and dangerous."

The picture, as drawn by Mr. Shee, would answer for some of the patriots who now and then make their appearance on our republican theatre; but, fortunately, the American people have learned the art of distinguishing *real* from *sham* patriots.

We are requested to state, that David Tate, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Burke in the Senate of the next Legislature of this State.

Charles Hunt, of Anson county, and Abraham Rencher, of Wake county, have, in addition to those we have already named, been admitted to practice law in the Superior Courts of this state.

CIRCULAR TO MAIL CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
15th January, 1825.

The Postmaster General has observed, with great regret, that the exertions of some contractors, on important mail routes, have not equalled his expectation, or the expectation of the public.

This is the season when, to avoid failures, the utmost exertions of all concerned in the transportation of the Mail, are necessary. No obstacles which human exertions can overcome, shall excuse a failure. Any want of energy in this respect, will first be noticed by the highest pecuniary penalty, and for a second failure, the contract will be forfeited. There will be no departure from this rule. Of this, those most interested may be fully assured.

On all roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable, contractors are requested to place the mail in covered sulkies, or in other vehicles better suited for the purpose, and in this manner to continue the transportation of it until the roads will admit of stages. Whatever be the condition of the route, no trip should be lost.

The sudden rise of water-courses may stop the passage of the mail; bad roads cannot cause even the failure of a trip, if the proper means be applied, with the necessary energy.

There are many roads where a stage with six or eight passengers and a large quantity of baggage, cannot travel five or six miles an hour; but there is no mail-stage road in the Union, on which the mail cannot be conveyed in a sulky or cart, as rapidly as the contract requires. If two horses to a cart do not give sufficient force, four should be applied. The transportation of the mail must not be made a secondary object—those who consider it in this light, will very soon be at liberty to bestow their undivided attention to the conveyance of passengers.

Indian Treaties.—On the 18th instant, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ratified two Treaties, one with the Ioway, and the other with the Sac and the Fox nations of Indians, both of which were concluded on the 4th of August last, by the Head Chiefs of those nations, and Commissioners on the part of the United States.

By these Treaties the Indians renounce all their claim to lands in the state of Missouri, situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and a line running from the Missouri, at the entrance of Kansas river, north one hundred miles, to the north west corner of the State of Missouri; and from thence east to the Mississippi. The small tract of land lying between the rivers Desmoin and the Mississippi, and the section of the above line between the Mississippi and the Desmoin, is reserved for the use of the half breeds belonging to the Sac and Fox nations; they holding it, however, by the same title, and in the same manner, that other Indian titles are held.

None of these tribes are permitted to settle or hunt upon any part of the ceded land, after the 1st of January, 1826, without special permission from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

In lieu of the land ceded by these Treaties, the United States have agreed to pay the Ioways five hundred dollars, and the same sum annually for ten years. The Sacs and Foxes are to receive one thousand dollars for ten years. They are also to be provided with a blacksmith, and to receive such assistance as may be necessary to aid them in the pursuits of agriculture. *Nat. Jour.*

FROM INDIA.

The ship Ninus, Capt. Frye, has arrived at Boston from Calcutta, bringing papers to the 20th of August.

The Burmese war continued—but their means of defence and annoyance are inconsiderable, and they are easily defeated. They had sent 50 or 60 fire rafts among the English vessels, but they did no mischief.

The papers mention several affairs with the Burmese, and the capture of many stockades by the British. The former appear to have had 3 or 4 000 men killed and wounded, 20 or 30 pieces of cannon taken, and the British seem to have had but 30 or 40 killed or wounded.

The Burmese abandon the country as the British advance—but operations were suspended for the rainy season.

Such is the distracted state of the native population at Madras, that 14,000 persons are fed daily from the depots established by public subscription.

The cholera morbus has visited Surate with great severity. A seasonable fall of rain, however, arrested its progress.

We learn from the Ceylon Gazette, that the missionaries in the district of Jaffna, have suddenly met with great success, as instruments of the conversion of many natives.

From Maranham.—The brig Despatch has arrived at Edgartown from Maranham, after a passage of 33 days. By this arrival we learn that the San Pedro, Admiral Cochrane, the frigate Peragna, Com. Jewett, and a brig of war were in that port. It was said the two former were to sail in a few days for Rio: a brig of war sailed the day previous, destination unknown. Lord Cochrane had taken upon himself the command of the military force, and disarmed all the black troops, and landed 150 seamen, who were doing garrison duty at the palace. A Portuguese ship and brig were lying there, prizes to the squadron.

FROM CHILI AND PERU.

The following information from Chili and Peru, has been communicated to the editors of the National Intelligencer by Lieut. Ramsay of the U. S. Navy, who has very lately arrived from our squadron in the Pacific ocean.

By the last accounts from the Patriot head quarters, bearing dates to the middle of September, Gen. Bolivar was at Guamanga, and the Royalists had fallen back to Cusco: there had been but one action, and that between the Cavalry of the two armies, (as previously noticed) which was the principal pride and reliance of the Spaniards; it took place at Junin, in the plain of Rejus, on the 5th ultimo.

A Clergyman, in his prayer at the opening of the House of Assembly of New York on the 13th ultimo, besought the Almighty that the legislature of that State might be induced to follow righteous counsel and impartial justice; that the merchant might not be regarded more than the cultivator of the soil; and that the government of that state might be delivered from the reproach of *partiality* and *injustice* by which the general government had been degraded, and that recently, in making a large donation to a foreigner, whilst the claims of our countrymen who fought for independence, yet cried from the ground.

This extraordinary prayer excited great sensation among the Members of the House, and, on the following day, the Speaker announced that the labors of the reverend Chaplain would be thenceforth dispensed with. *Raleigh Star.*

HILLSBOROUGH, FEB. 2.

Robert Ray was found dead, five or six miles from this place, on the 25th ult. An inquest was held over the body, and the verdict of the jury was, "that he came to his death by *intemperance*, and the visitation of God."

Landen Tuder was also found in the road on Sunday evening, the 23d ult.; he was nearly exhausted when found, and died shortly afterwards. It appeared from his own statement, that he had been exposed from Saturday to Sunday evening to the severity of the storm. He was taken to a house about a mile and a half distant, but all efforts to preserve life were unavailing. This also was the fruit of *intemperance*. Will none take warning at the frequency of these dreadful visitations? Will none reflect on the awful responsibility—the misery which they heap on their families, and the certain destruction which they are preparing for themselves! *Recorder.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 3.

Cotton, 15 a 16½; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 4½ to 5½; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 a 35; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 50 to 55; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 70 80 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 31; sugar, muscovado, 8 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 17 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Cotton is in brisk demand, at 12½ a 14½. General sales, 13½ a 14½; and we hazard the opinion, that the present prices will be supported during the balance of the season.

Exchange.—Bills on New York at 60 days, 1 a 1½ per cent. pr. Short sight, 2½ a 3 per cent. pr. OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 31.

Cotton, S. Island, 30 to 40, stained do. 17 to 19; Maine and Santee, 25 to 29; short staple, 11 a 15½ cts.; Whiskey 25 a 27; Bacon, 7 cts.; Hams, 10; Lard, 9 a 10 cts.; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 23; Coffee Prime Green, 18 Inf. to good, 14 a 16.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The sales of Long Staple Cotton, during the week, have not been so extensive as the week previous, but the recent advanced priprices are fully supported, and some fancy brands have gone as high as 60 cents. In *Uplands* a fair week's business has been done, but the stock on hand is nevertheless rapidly accumulating.

AN INQUEST

Was held in this place, on the 8th inst. over the dead body of a new-born white infant child, found within a few steps of the Mocksville road, about a mile from town. The verdict of the jury was, "that the child came to its death from the violence received at the hands of its mother, or some other person unknown." The citizens of the town procured the body to be decently interred, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst.

Persons who are in possession of any facts that may lead to the discovery of the mother of the child, or of any one who is privy to the supposed murder, will, it is hoped, for the benefit of society, and the enforcement of law and justice, make a disclosure of what they know, either to the Coroner (Philo White) in Salisbury, or to any magistrate of the county.

Married,

In Concord, on the 27th ult. Mr. Solomon Cress to Miss Malinda Huie.

Died,

At New-Haven, (Connecticut) Eli Whitney, Esq. aged 59, a scientific and ingenious mechanic, the inventor of that invaluable machine, the Cotton Gin.

Second Edition.

Judge Spencer, it is said, has been elected U. S. Senator from the State of New-York, *vice* Mr. King, who has declined a re-election.

ANOTHER CARD.

George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay:" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

Nat. Intelligencer, 3d inst.

[On the above, Mr. Clay has appealed to the house of representatives, and asked an investigation of his conduct relative to the Presidential election. After a lengthy debate, the house referred the Speaker's communication to a select committee. During the debate, Mr. *Kremer* said he was willing to meet the inquiry, and receive the reprobation of the house, if he could not justify the statements he had made relative to the Hon. Speaker's conduct.]

LOSS OF THE DIAMOND.

NEW YORK, JAN. 31.—The arrival of the packet ship Canada supplies us, says the N. Y. American, with regular files of London papers to the second of Jan. the contents of which have of course been anticipated by the Tally-ho.

The Canada brings the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the fine ship Diamond, Capt. Macey, from this port for Liverpool, with, it is feared, ALL except ONE that were on board, in all about fifty souls! The Diamond sailed hence on the 12th December and was lost on the 2d inst. in Cardigan Bay, Wales. The following is a list of the passengers as published on the departure of the ship:

Mr. John Betterly, lady and daughter, understood of Baltimore; Messrs. Wm. Walker and —— Walker from Philadelphia; Messrs. Robt. Givan, jun. John Nicholson, John Broadbent and William Wood of N. York; H. N. Gilbert of Louisiana; Dr. Strutt of London; Mr. McDonald, residence not known, and 15 in the steerage.

LATE FROM PERU.

We have intelligence from Callao of much interest, both as it regards South America and the United States.

A letter has been received in Baltimore, via Panama and Chagres, dated Guayaquil, October 6th, in which it is stated, that accounts from Callao had reached the latter place a few days before, bringing the intelligence that the Spanish line of battle ship Asia had been dismantled and placed under the guns of the castles, and the crew landed to strengthen the garrison. The Colombian squadron had formed a junction with admiral Guise. The Patriot naval force was in consequence formidable, and held the port in close blockade. The Admiral contemplated a desperate attack on the harbor and forts. General Bolivar was in pursuit of the Royalists, who were flying in all directions.

Commodore Hull in the frigate United States was at Callao, and had demanded the restoration of two American vessels detained by the Royalist General, Rodell, who had refused to give them up, and, says the account, "*something unpleasant was likely to follow.*"

Unpleasant of course, to Gen. Rodell and the Royalists! *Balt. Gaz.*

Wholesale Hat Store.

315 King-street.

ELI T. HOYT & CO.

HAVE lately received from New-York and Philadelphia, the largest and most extensive stock of *Hats* ever offered in this market, viz:

1000 real La Fayette Beaver Hats
1000 do. Castor do.
2000 do. water proof oval Roram
2000 common do.
800 dozen fine and coarse wool Hats
100 do. morocco Hats

Also, a complete assortment of Hat trimmings.

The above stock is all fresh, and will be sold very cheap; and they earnestly solicit their country friends and customers when in town, to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted, *Rabbit Skins*, in any quantity, in exchange for Hats; for which 37½ cents per doz. will be given.

Charleston, 1st February, 1825. 4t48

To Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ one or two journeymen, to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.

JACOB RIBELIN.

Lexington, Feb. 7th, 1825. 3t47

Taken up and committed

TO the jail in Morganton, Burke county, N. C. on the 6th day of December, 1824, a negro fellow, who says his name is *John;* he is about six feet high, not very black, and is about sixty or sixty-five years old: says he belongs to a Mrs. Jones, in Warren county, N. C. Any person having a legal claim to said negro, is desired to come forward, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be sold as the law directs. JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor.*

Jan. 1825. 3t47

Notice.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Seth Wade, late of Randolph county, deceased, bearing date the 3d day of June, A. D. 1824, to secure a certain debt due by him to Jesse Harper, I shall expose to public sale, for ready money, in the town of Ashborough, in Randolph county, on the 12th day of March next, a certain *Tract of Land*, granted by the State of Tennessee to the said Seth Wade, by grant No. 16453, on warrant number 2988, lying in Henry county, in the state of Tennessee, in the 12th surveyor's district, and in the 4th range and 8th section; containing 517½ acres, or thereabouts.

Also, all the right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in Equity, which the said Seth Wade had of, in and to the estate of Thomas Stillwell, late of Johnston county, deceased; and of, in and to a certain suit, pending in the Court of Equity for Randolph county, wherein the said Seth Wade was complainant, and Eleanor W. Stillwell and Philip Raiford, administratrix and administrator of the estate of said Thomas Stillwell, deceased, are defendants.

ALEXANDER GRAY, *Trustee, &c.*

13th February, 1825. 4t48

An Accommodation Passage

From Salisbury to Salem, and back again,

CAN be had, in a light covered two-horse wagon, with spring-seats, which the subscriber intends running, henceforward, between Salisbury and Salem. Having contracted for carrying the U. S. mail between those places, once a week, he will be enabled to take three passengers at a time, and convey them with ease and expedition, to and from the above places, when the mail is taken—which starts from Salisbury every *Friday* morning, before daylight, and arrives in Salem between 3 and 4 o'clock same day; and, after the Raleigh stage arrives there, returns that night to Mr. Smoot's, about twelve or thirteen miles; and arrives in Salisbury, by way of Lexington, on Saturday, about 2 o'clock. Passengers will be taken at 6¼ cents per mile; baggage at the usual rates. Application for passage can be made at the subscriber's *House of Entertainment*, in Salisbury; or at the Post Office in Salem.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825. '45

More Good BEER!

THE subscriber has now supplied himself with hops and malt, in abundance, and of the best quality; which will enable him to brew any quantity of the best kind of *Malt Liquor*, commonly called "*strong beer.*" He now has on hand, two or three hundred gallons of the first quality of Beer, which is warranted to keep well; and which he will sell by the barrel, gallon, or smaller measure—at 25 cents per gallon, by the barrel; or 30 cents for a single gallon. He intends keeping a supply of this beer, and will be thankful for orders from a distance, for any quantity. THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825. 3t47

To the Public.

THE public is hereby notified, that a bond for six hundred dollars and upwards, purporting to be payable by me to Charles Wethero, was obtained fraudulently and without valid consideration. I am determined not to pay said bond or any part thereof.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824. 3t47

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed, I will sell, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 21st inst.

4 likely Negroes;
22 acres of Land, adjoining Concord;
1 improved lot, on Main-street;
1 unimproved do.;
4 fine Horses;
1 Gig and Harness;
1 Wagon and Geers;
Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c.—the property of James H. Clark.

A credit of six months; bond and security required. JAS. A. MEANS, *Sheriff.*

February 3, 1825. 1w

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass and Earthen-Ware business*, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe,

650 packages Liverpool and French *Wares.*

IN STORE.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses.*

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. 3mt55

Stop the Rogue!

A MAN by the name of *John Jones*, while on my horse (a dark bay mare, blind of the right eye) about a mile west of Chesterville, S. C. (myself walking before him, talking with some gentlemen) about dark, on Thursday, 3d inst. reined the horse into the woods, and made his escape, and has not since been heard of. This man is about 50 years of age, and quite grey-headed; about 5 feet 7 inches high, slender made, thin visage, and speaks very quick: the mare he rode off, is 6 or 7 years old, about 15 hands high, and well set. 20 dollars reward will be given for said man and horse—or for securing him in any jail, and giving me information at Salisbury, N. C. so that I get him and the horse.

JAMES CAVENDER.

Feb. 7. 1825. 3t46

Cash Shop.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage* body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

The Muse.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

THE SEA MARK.

Dark on yon ancient torrent stands
A hero's shade on high—
Who as the vessels sail beneath,
Thus bids them oft good bye:

'These sinews once were strong and bold,
My swelling heart was up;
And there was marrow in my bone,
And liquor in my cup.

'And half my life I chose the storm,
And half in ease to dwell;
And you, blithe ship, and you, blithe crew,
Be glad to do as well.'

COUNSEL.

Friend! do not crouch to those above;
Friend! do not tread on those below;
Love these—they're worthy of thy love;
Love those, and thou wilt make them so.

Moral and Religious.

Third Annual Report of the Lincolnton Bible Society.

The Board of managers of the Lincolnton Bible Society, in presenting their third annual Report, feel themselves constrained to acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the goodness of the Almighty in thus permitting them to witness the return of its third Anniversary. The managers are well aware that the operations of the Society, for the past year, have been quite limited. Yet they feel themselves encouraged by the reflection, that they have engaged, from a conviction of moral and religious duty, in a work, so noble in its designs, so beneficent in its influence and so lasting in its effects.

From the Report of the committee appointed to examine and report on the books of the Treasurer, it appears that the precise number of Bibles distributed and quantity of money received, or disbursed, during the past year, cannot be definitely ascertained. But from the Report of this committee, it appears, that there have been received, since the commencement of this Society 70 octavo bibles, 100 minion bibles, 30 brevier bibles, 50 German bibles—making in the whole 250 bibles. Also, there have been received 90 bourgeois testaments, 130 brevier testaments—making in the whole 220 testaments. The treasurer has now in his possession, 19 octavo bibles, 12 brevier bibles, and 9 German bibles—making whole number of bibles on hand 40. Also, on hand, 9 bourgeois testaments and 39 brevier testaments—in all 48 testaments. By which it appears, that there have been distributed, by the managers of the Society, 210 bibles and 172 testaments.

The cash account of the Society stands thus:

Money received by sale of Bibles and Testaments, - -	$407 18¾
Do. by payment of subscriptions,	92 00
	$499 18¾
Money expended, as shewn by books and vouchers, - -	$336 14
Value of books on hand, -	72 62
Leaving in favor of balance, -	$ 90 42¾

The Board regard the distribution of the above number of scriptures, although comparatively small, when compared with the great number of our neighboring population which is destitute of the word of life, as calculated to do much good and bring ample compensation for the time spent, the labor bestowed and the money expended.

It is calculated to impress on our minds a sense of the importance of the institution, and to inspire them with a wish to do good, by steadfastly promoting the eternal interest of those with whom we are associated. And we indulge the scriptural hope, that the hearts of some sons of vice have been touched, that some obscure hovels have been visited by the word of eternal truth, and that the hearts of their inhabitants have been softened by its reproofs, awed by its solemn warnings, or allured by its gracious promises.

The Board of managers, in order to awaken the interest and revive the languid zeal of the members of the society, would present the importance of this institution in another point of view. It is a trite, but emphatically true observation which remarks, that the existence of political institutions, like that under which we live, depends on the virtue and general information of the people. This virtuous information is to be derived from a familiar acquaintance with and knowledge of the scriptures. It is this volume which teaches men their moral, religious, and civil duties. It is this that teaches our rulers to rule in the fear of the Lord, and that make the hands and hearts of our civil officers, like the "melting heart of charity," always open to relieve the wants and succour the exertions of the oppressed.—When this volume goes and meets its proper reception, the profane jest is no more heard, but the song of redeeming praise and mercy takes its place. The haunts of infamy and vice are no more frequented, but every house becomes a Bethel and every heart a residence of the spirit of God.

In short, it is this that learns the nation virtue, teaches the statesman wisdom and the subject his duty; and it is this that gives the christian the hope and light of the world to come—that

> "Sets times past in view,
> Brings distant prospects home
> Of things a thousand years ago,
> Or thousand years to come."

OFFICERS.

Rev. J. E. BELL, *President.*
J. COULTER, } *Vice Presidents.*
R. WILLIAMSON, Esq. }
N. N. Smith, *Corresponding Secretary.*
G. M'Culloh, *Recording Secretary.*
J. Reinhardt, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Managers.—Wm. Oats, Rev. D. Moser, L. Henderson, J. Morris, T. Dews, sen. P. Summey, D. Ramsour, merchant, D. Ramsour, tanner, Jacob Ramsour, Jas. Bivings, J. Hoke, sen. D. Shuford, Jonas Ramsour, D. Hoke, D. M. Forney, Hon. H. W. Conner, Geo. Summey, Rev. F. Bradshaw, H. Speat, Philip Ramsour, Jac. Hoyl, Robt. Brown, Rev. H. Quinn, Rev. D. Dobbins, Robt. White.

By order and in behalf of the Board.
N. N. SMITH, *Corresponding Sec'y.*

Resolved, that all the managers of this Society and persons holding Bibles and Testaments, belonging to this Society, for distribution, make report to the Treasurer of this society on, or before the tenth day of December each year, or be accountable to the Society for said books, as sold to themselves.

FROM THE NEW EDINBURG ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The modern Greeks are full of superstitious practices and unmeaning usages, many of which they have communicated to their Turkish conquerors. During the birth of a child, the lamp burns before the picture of the virgin, and the cradle is adorned with handkerchiefs and trinkets, as presents to the fairies. As soon as the infant is laid in the cradle, it is loaded with amulets; and a bit of soft mud, particularly prepared by various charms, is stuck upon the forehead to prevent the effects of the evil eye. When a stranger looks intensely upon a child, the mother spits in its face, or in her own bosom, if he looks at herself; but the sovereign remedy against the evil eye is the use of garlick, or even the pronouncing the name of it, and bunches of it are attached to new built houses and vessels. When a person sneezes in company, the conversation is stopped, and all present pronounce benedictions on him, at the same time crossing themselves. They wear rings and spells; observe all manner of lucky and unlucky days; spit in their own bosoms upon any sudden emergency; show a peculiar veneration for salt, and practice a multitude of divining ceremonies on all occasions.

The funeral of the Greeks, like those of their ancestors, are celebrated as occasions for various entertainments, and in some respect bear a considerable resemblance to those of the lower Irish. On the death of a person of dignity, the body is covered with a rich garment, and the litter covered with flowers. The friends and domestics, with the priests, walk in procession before the body, and a few old women on each side of the bier, continues howling and lamenting, enumerating the virtues of the deceased, and dwelling on the many reasons which should have made him remain longer in life. Behind the body come the female relations and friends, muffled up in mourning habits. At the place of interment a funeral service is read, and the body buried with some of the flowers that had adorned the bier. About the ninth day after the funeral, a feast is prepared by the nearest relation, who makes presents to the priests, and entertains the guests with music, dancing, and every kind of merriment. The towns, and the churches are generally near the high road. Their groves of cypress or yew trees generally surround the tombs; and these spots are frequented on certain days by the relatives of the recent dead, who after shedding a few tears, and depositing a garland, or lock of hair, in the grave, spend the remainder of the day in dancing and singing.

By Authority.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain alterations in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, of August, 1797, between the United States and the Bashaw Bey of Tunis, were agreed upon and concluded, between his Highness SIDI MAHMOUD, the Bey, and S. D. HEAP, Charge d' Affaires of the United States at Tunis, on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, by the articles in the words following, to which are annexed the altered articles, as they were in the Treaty before the alterations:

Whereas sundry articles of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, concluded between the United States of America and HAMUDA Bashaw, of happy memory, in the month of Rebia Elul, in the year of the Hegira, 1212, corresponding with the month of August, of the Christian year 1797, have, by experience, been found to require alteration and amendment: In order, therefore, that the United States should be placed on the same footing with the most favored nations having treaties with Tunis, as well as to manifest a respect for the American Government, and a desire to continue, unimpaired, the friendly relations which have always existed between the two nations, it is hereby agreed and concluded, between his Highness SIDI MAHMOUD Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, and S. D. HEAP, Esquire, Charge d' Affaires of the United States of America, that alteration be made in the sixth, eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth articles of said Treaty, and that the said articles shall be altered and amended in the treaty to read as follows:

ARTICLE the 6th—*As it now is.*

If a Tunisian corsair shall meet with an American vessel, and shall visit it with her boat, two men only shall be allowed to go on board, peaceably to satisfy themselves of its being American, who, as well as any passengers of other nation they may have on board, shall go free, both them and their goods; and the said two men shall not exact any thing, on pain of being severely punished. In case a slave escapes, and take refuge on board of an American vessel of war, he shall be free, and no demand shall be made either for his restoration or for payment.

ARTICLE 6th—*As it was.*

If a Tunisian corsair shall meet with an American merchant vessel, and shall visit it with her boat, she shall not exact any thing, under pain of being severely punished. And, in like manner, if a vessel of war of the United States shall meet with a Tunisian merchant vessel, she shall observe the same rule. In case a slave shall take refuge on board of an American vessel of war, the consul shall be required to cause him to be restored; and if any of their prisoners shall escape on board of the Tunisian vessels, they shall be restored; but if any slave shall take refuge in an American merchant vessel, and it shall be proved that the vessel has departed with the said slave, then he shall be returned, or his ransom shall be paid.

ARTICLE the 11th—*As it now is.*

When a vesel of war of the United States shall enter the port of the Gouletta, she shall be saluted with twenty-one guns, which salute the vessel of war shall return gun for gun only, and no powder will be given, as mentioned in the ancient eleventh article of this Treaty, which is hereby annuled.

ARTICLE 11th—*As it was.*

When a vessel of war of the United States of America shall enter the port of Tunis, and the Consul shall request that the Castle may salute her, the number of guns shall be fired which he may request; and if the said Consul does not want a salute, there shall be no question about it.

But, in case he shall desire the salute, and the number of guns shall be fired which he may have requested, they shall be counted, and returned by the vessel in as many barrels of cannon powder.

The same shall be done with respect to the Tunisian Corsairs, when they shall enter any port of the United States.

ARTICLE the 12th—*As it now is.*

When citizens of the United States shall come within the dependencies of Tunis, to carry on commerce there, the same respect shall be paid to them which the merchants of other nations enjoy; and if they wish to establish themselves within our ports, no opposition shall be made thereto, and they shall be free to avail themselves of such interpreters as they may judge necessary, without any obstruction, in conformity with the usages of other nations; and if a Tunisian subject shall go to establish himself within the dependencies of the United States, he shall be treated in like manner. If any Tunisian subject shall freight an American vessel, and load her with merchandise, and shall afterwards want to unload or ship them on board of another vessel, we shall not permit him until the matter is determined by a reference of merchants, who shall decide upon the case, and, after the decision, the determination shall be conformed to.

No Captain shall be detained in port against his consent, except when our ports are shut for the vessels of all other nations, which may take place with respect to merchant vessels, but not to those of war.

The subjects and citizens of the two nations, respectively, Tunisians and Americans, shall be protected in the places where they may be, by the officers of the government there existing; but, on failure of such protection, and for redress of every injury, the party may resort to the chief authority in each country, by whom adequate protection and complete justice shall be rendered. In case the government of Tunis shall have need of an American vessel for its service, such vessel being within the Regency, and not previously engaged, the Government shall have the preference, on its paying the same freight as other merchants usually pay for the same service, or at the like rate, if the service be without a customary precedent.

ARTICLE 12th—*As it was.*

When citizens of the United States shall come within the dependencies of Tunis, to carry on commerce there, the same respect shall be paid to them which the merchants of other nations enjoy; and if they wish to establish themselves within our ports, no opposition shall be made thereto; and they shall be free to avail themselves of such interpreters as they may judge necessary, without any obstruction, in conformity with the usages of other nations; and if a Tunisian subject shall go to establish himself within the dependencies of the United States, he shall be treated in like manner. If any Tunisian subject shall freight an American vessel, and load her with merchandise, and shall afterwards want to unlade or ship them on board of another vessel, we will not permit him, until the matter is determined by a reference of merchants, who shall decide upon the case, and, after the decision, the determination shall be conformed to.

No Captain shall be detained in port against his consent, except when our ports are shut for the vessels of all other nations; which may take place with respect to merchant vessels, but not to those of war.

The subjects of the two contracting powers shall be under the protection of the Prince, and under the jurisdiction of the chief of the place where they may be, and no other person shall have authority over them. If the Commandant of the place does not conduct himself agreeably to justice, a representation of it shall be made to us.

In case the Government shall have need of an American merchant vessel, it shall cause it to be freighted, and then a suitable freight shall be paid to the Captain, agreeably to the intention of the Government and the Captain shall not refuse it.

ARTICLE the 14th—*As it now is.*

All vessels belonging to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be permitted to enter the ports of the kingdom of Tunis, and freely trade with the subjects and inhabitants thereof, on paying the usual duties which are paid by other most favored nations at peace with the Regency. In like manner, all vessels belonging to the subjects and inhabitants of the kingdom of Tunis shall be permitted to enter the different ports of the United States, and freely trade with the citizens and inhabitants thereof, on paying the usual duties which are paid by other most favored nations at peace with the United States.

ARTICLE 14th—*As it was.*

A Tunisian merchant, who may go to America with a vessel of any nation soever, loaded with merchandise, which is the production of the kingdom of Tunis, shall pay duty (small as it is) like the merchants of other nations; and the American merchants shall equally pay for the merchandise of their country, which they may bring to Tunis, under their flag, the same duty as the Tunisians pay in America. But, if an American merchant, or a merchant of any other nation, shall bring American merchadise, under any other flag, he shall pay six per cent. duty: in like manner, if a foreign merchant shall bring the merchandise of his country, under the American flag, he shall also pay six per cent.

Concluded, signed and sealed, at the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, the 24th day of the moon jumed teni, in the year of the Hegira, 1239, corresponding with the 24th of February, 1824, of the Christian year, and the 48th year of the Independence of the United States, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

S. D. HEAP, Charge d' Affaires. [L. S.]
SIDI MAHMOUD'S signature and [L. S.]

And whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the 13th of January instant, two thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, advise and consent to the ratification of the Convention containing the said alterations; and whereas, in pursuance of the said advice and consent, I have ratified, on the part of the United States, the said articles:

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim the same, and have caused the said articles to be made public; to the end that they, and every clause thereof, as they now are, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and their citizens. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*
Dec. 24, 1824. 40

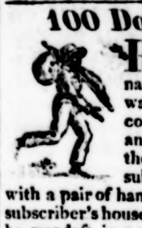
Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 28

Boot and Shoe Establishment
REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1r

100 Dollars Reward.



RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named *Adam*, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipt out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession.

The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

'2t44 MACK CRUMP.
Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

State of North-Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sesisons, January Session, 1825. Aspasia Earle *versus* James H. Fergison: Original attachment levied on a wagon, one watch, and other articles.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, ordered therefore that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there replevy plead or demur or judgment will be entered up against him, and the property condemned accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of January, 1825.
6t49 ISAAC CRATON, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec: term, 1824. David Ensley, sen. *vs.* David Ensley, jr.: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to plantiff's demand.

6,48 D. MOCK, Cl'k.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Henson *versus* James Huie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.
Price adv. $4. 3mt50

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1824. David Burton *vs.* Leonard Binnager; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Stokes county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 2d Monday in March, 1825, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken against him.

6t46 MATTHEW R. MOORE, Cl'k.